RURAL DISTRICT OF MERE & TISBURY



Annual Report

of

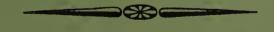
The Medical Officer of Health

incorporating

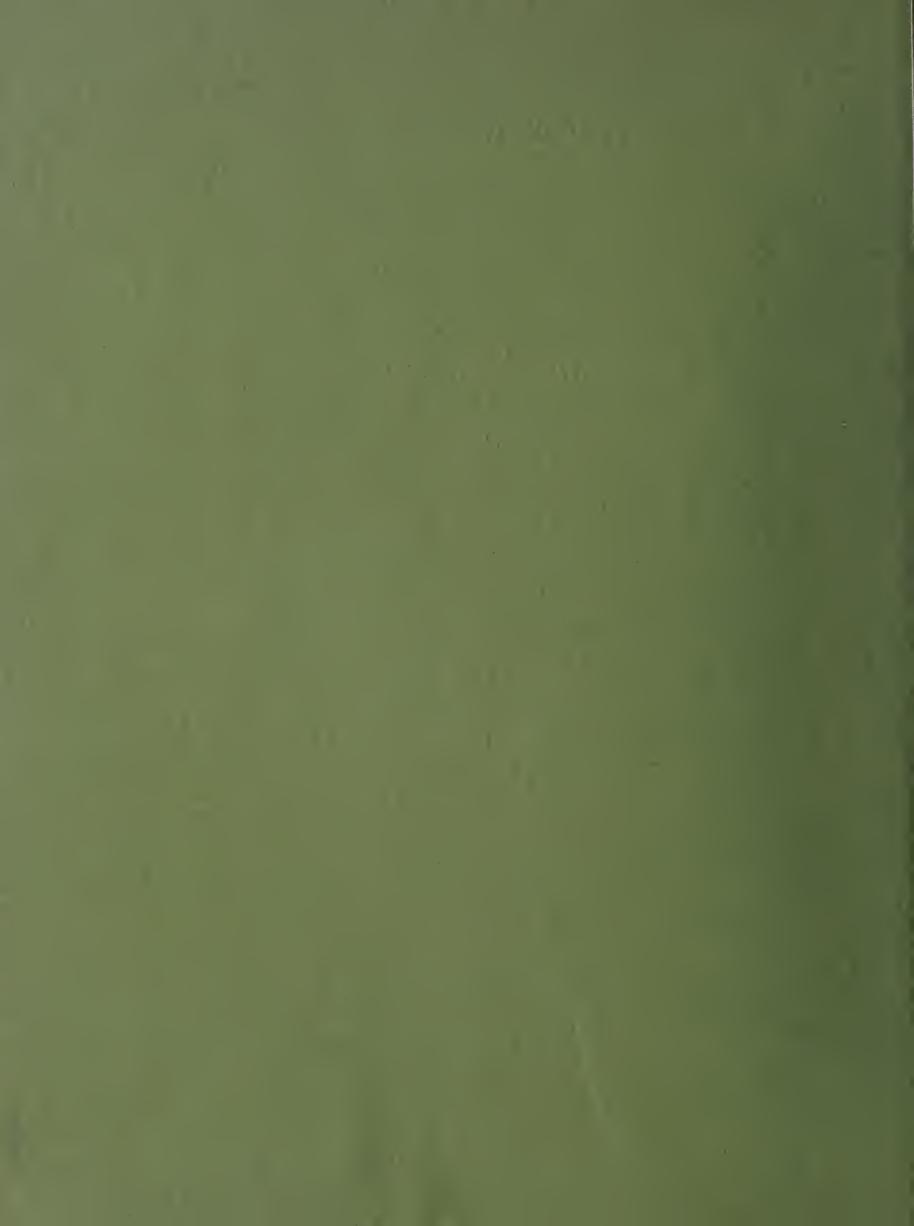
The Report

of

The Chief Public Health Inspector



FOR THE YEAR 1965



RURAL DISTRICT OF MERE AND TISBURY

ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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THE REPORT

of

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

For the year 1965.



TISBURY RURAL DISTRICT AND OF MERE ANNUAL REPORT MEDICAL OFFI CER OF HEALTH OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR INCORPORATING THE REPORT OF THE

FOR THE YEAR 1965

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Rural District of Mere and Tisbury.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the public health of the district during 1965. The report follows the recommendations of the Ministry of Health in Circular No. 1, 1965. Sections 5 (3) and 15 (5) of the Public Health Officers' Regulations, 1959, are referred to in this Circular which sections draw attention to the provision in the Regulations for the Medical Officer of Health to comment on any matter which he thinks desirable in relation to the public health in this area, in addition to any on which he is specifically required to report.

The Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Harry Sharratt, is incorporated. This provides me with detailed information in regard to environmental public health in the district, to supplement that derived from my own personal observation, and enables some further comments to be made.

I wish to record my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation of the staff of the Public Health Department, particularly Mr. Sharratt, and of my associates in other departments of the Council. I also thank most gratefully my colleagues, the local General Medical Practitioners and Health Visitors, also Dr. Peter Wormald, Director of the Salisbury Public Health Laboratory, for their invaluable and friendly co-operation.

There is an arrangement between the East Wilts Districts and the South Wiltshire group of districts, excluding Salisbury City, under which their Medical Officers of Health deputise for each other during holiday periods or other absences from work. I would like to thank my colleague, Dr. F.D.F. Steede for his help, during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. JOHN G. LISHMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

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INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY

Special attantion is drawn to the following sections of the Report.

1. In the "Vital Statistics" Section: -

The "standardized" general death rate of 10.1 per 1,000 is slightly higher than that for last year, but lower than the previous year's rate for England and Wales, and for the County of Wiltshire. Half of it was due to diseases of the heart or circulation.

The "nil" maternal mortality rate.

The infant mortality rate of 5.5 per 1,000 live births, a lot lower than last year's rate of 11.0, and also much lower than the National Rate of 20.0.

2. In the "Communicable Disease" Section: -

The District was again fortunate in having a general low incidence of notifiable communicable diseases, except for Measles, which was prevalent.

The respiratory tuberculosis notification rate again remained for the fifth consecutive year at Nil. (Previously 0.5 per 1,000 in 1957, 0.25 per 1,000 (3 cases only) in 1958, 0.1 (1 case only) in 1959, to Nil in 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965.

The tuberculosis mortality rate was also Nil.

3. In the "Environmental Public Health and Food" Sections -

The need for enrichment of the fluoride-weak drinking water available from the Mere and Maiden Bradley sources remains, and I understand that the West Wilts Water Board are only waiting for a lead from the Wiltshire County Council in this matter, which, unfortunately, had not been given by the end of the year.

New sewerage and disposal works for Mere were well under way by the end of the year, and a start made for new works at Maiden Bradley.

In Housing, in spite of the substantial amount of work done by the Council in providing Council dwellings there is still a great need for more housing accommodation for people at present without their own homes, plus a much smaller number of people who are now living in worn out or insanitary buildings in the "condemned" class. The number of families on the waiting list for housing by the Authority increased during the year from 171 to 214. The need to conserve every acre of good agricultural land is increasingly paramount for the health and welfare of this country.

THE MAIN PUBLIC HEALTH NEEDS - These remain as previously, namely: -

- 1. More homes, with the minimum encroachment upon agricultural land.
- 2. Enrichment of fluoride-weak drinking water supplies, to enable teeth to grow healthy and be durable.
- 3. Less tobacco smoking. Continued effort to counteract the advertising of cigarettes which has been so largely directed at young people.
- 4. Better sewage disposal for East Knoyle, Teffont with Chilmark, and Berwick St. John, in addition to the improvements already being made for Mere, and under preparation for Maiden Bradley.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

F. J. G. LISHMAN, M.D. (Hygiene), B.S. (London), D.P.H. (London), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.L.O. (England), L.M.C. (Canada).

Address

Office - 26, Endless Street, Salisbury. (Tel: 5201).

Residence - "Till Orchard", Berwick St. James. (Tel: Stapleford 269).

Chief Public Health Inspector.

H. SHARRATT, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector. R. KNOX, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk: (Mere Office).

MISS E.A. KITE.

Clerka (Salisbury Office, M.O.H.)

MRS. J. LUCAS.

The Medical Officer of Health also holds appointments as Medical Officer of Health for the Salisbury and Wilton Rural District, and for the Borough of Wilton, and, under the arrangements made in 1964, acts also as Assistant County Medical Officer for the Wiltshire County Council. (Approximately two elevenths of the Salary for the Joint Appointment is allocated to the Mere and Tisbury Rural District Council).

GENERAL STATISTICS

Number of Parishes .	• • •	• •	0 0	0 0	0 0	• •	26
Area in Acres	• • •	• 6	o •	• •	0 0	0 0	71,319
Population, 1961 Census	o • •	0 0	• 0	0 0	© 8	• 0	11,195
Population, Registrar Ge	neral's Es	stimate	for m	id yea	r	• •	11,510
Density of population -	- people p	er acr	е	• •	0 0	• •	0.16
Number of inhabited dwe	llings (ho	ouses o	r flat	s).	00.	0 6	3,825
Number of Inhabited dwe	llings own	ed by		uncil the y			761
Number of new Council d	wellings b (7 Bunga					• •	19
Number of applications	for Counci year on		_			the	214
Rateable Value	• • •	0 0	• •	• •	0 0	£2	95,915
Product of a penny rate	(31.3.64)		• •	• •	o o		1,132

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR.

There was no change during the year in the administration of the Public Health Department.

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE 1 BIRTHS, INFANT MORTALITY AND MATERNAL MORTALITY.

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births Legitimate		64	141 11
Illegitimate Total	5 82	6 70	152
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Bir	ths	• •	4.4
Crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	• •	0 0	14.5
*Comparability Factor for Births	• •	• •	1.19
Standardized Live Birth Rate	• •	• •	17.4
	Male	Female	Total
Still Births Legitimate	0	1	1
Illegitimate Total		1 2	1 2
Total Live Births and Still Births	82	72	154
Still Births, rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.	0 0	• •	13.4
	Male	Female	Total
Infant Deaths Legitimate	. 1	0	1
Illegitimate Total		0	1 2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births		itimate	5.5
·	Illeg	itimate Total	
For Comparison: I.M.R. Wiltshire (previous year)	• 0	o 0	22.2
I.M.R. England and Wales	⊕ c	• •	20.0
	Male	Female	Total
Neo Natal (in first four weeks) Deaths: Legitimate Illegitimate	0 1	0	0
Total	1	0	1
Neo Natal Mortality Rate	• •	• •	5.5

	Male	Female	Total
Early Neo Natal deaths (in first week): Legitimate Illegitimate Total	1	0 0 0	0 1 1
Early Neo Natal Mortality Rate	0 -	0 0	5.5
Perinatal Deaths (Still Births + Early Neo Natal Dea	ths):		
	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate Illegitimate Total	1	1 1 2	1 2 3
Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live + Still Bir	ths).	0 0	17.7
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)	o c	• c	0
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Bir	ths	0 6	0

Comment.

The Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population of the Rural District shows only a very slight increase, but the birth rate has slightly decreased to 17.4 (standardized). The five previous years' "Standardized" birth rates were (1960) 15.0, (1961) 16.0, (1962) 17.4, (1963) 18.2, (1964) 18.8. The Infant Mortality Rate is the same as last year's rate, and is half the national and County Rates. But the relatively small numbers of births and deaths in a small population makes the calculated rate subject to a big chance factor. Each single death makes a difference of 6 units in the I.M.R. Thus a death on the 31st December, instead of the 1st January, could cause a difference of 12 between the I.M.R. of one year and the next.

FOOTNOTE

- (1) I.M.R. = deaths under 1 year x 1,000 Live births
- (2) *Comparability factor for Births.

(This "standardizes" or compensates for age and sex distribution of the local population so that the standardized birth rate can be compared with the rate for England and Wales, and with similarly standardized birth rates in other areas).

TABLE II

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES

	Male	Female	Total
Number of Deaths	76	70	146
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population		o o	12.6
Comparability Factor for Deaths	o o	• •	0.8

Comment.

This factor, being substantially less than unity, indicates that the age distribution of the local population is more elderly than that of the Country as a whole. Its application makes the local "crude" rate comparable with that of the Country, and with similarly adjusted rates from other localities.

Death	Rate	as	standardized by Comparability Factor	10.1
Death	Rate	for	Wiltshire (previous year) - standardized	10.8
Death	Rate	for	England and Wales for comparison	11.3

Comment.

The number of deaths was slightly more, and the crude and standardized death rates therefore marginally raised as compared with last year. The standardized rate is lower than that for the previous year in the country, and in England and Wales.

NATURAL INCRUASE

Increase of Live	e Births ov	er deaths	for the year	o •	26
Rate of Natural	Increase,	per 1,000	of population	o c	2.3

This, fortunately, represents a substantial fall in the rate of increase of the population over a period of one year. With present housing shortages, nationally, one can only be glad of any slackening in the headlong population race.

TABLE III

Certain "Specific" Death Rates in Inverse "Health Index" Value (Rates per 1,000 population, except for maternal rate).

(1)	Deaths due to Tuberculosis (all forms) - b	oth sexes	. (C
	Tuberculosis Death Rate	0 0 0 C	• 0	C
	Deaths due to Respiratory Tuberculosis	0 0 0 0	• • (C
	Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate	• • •	• •	C

	Previous year's Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate, Wiltshire, for comparison	0.035
	Previous year's Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate, England and Wales, for comparison	0.053
(2)	Deaths from Cancer and related Malignant Diseases Specific Death Rate from Cancer (all forms) Previous year's death rate from Cancer (all forms) Wiltshire Previous year's death rate from Cancer (all forms) England and Wales Deaths from Lung Cancer	31 2.7 1.8 2.2 8 0.72 0.41 0.53
(-3.4)	Deaths from Heart Disease and other diseases of the circulatory system	79 7.0 2.1
(4)	Maternal Deaths (due to Pregnancy, Childbirth, or Abortion) Maternal Mortality Rate - per 1,000 live and still births Previous year's Maternal Mortality Rate (Childbirth,	0
	Abortion, Pregnancy), Wiltshire, for comparison	0.21
(5)	Deaths from Accidents and Violence	0.55

Comment.

Certain of the specific "index" mortality rates are analysed, or broken down, in the following Table IV. On the whole, these "inverse indices" of the state of health of the community are satisfactory. Most are on the low side except the rate for Heart Diseases and for Lung Cancer, which is higher than that for Wiltshire, and higher than for England and Wales. Once again there is a "nil" specific death rate from Tuberculosis and a "nil" rate from Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion (Maternal Mortality). Both these latter statistics are very satisfying to record. (See also comment after Table IV).

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS BY CAUSE

The Registrar General provides for each district each year an analysis of deaths according to cause, broken down into thirty-six disease headings. These headings lend themselves to a considerable extent to "grouping" the causes of death together in "families" or types of disease related to each other, study of the trends in which may be of interest or value in regard to the particular population concerned. Advantage has therefore been taken of this opportunity to classify the Registrar General's annual table for this district into seven groups, labelled "A" to "G" as set out in Table IV.

TABLE IV - ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Group A - Certain Communicable Diseases	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000
1. Tuberculosis - Respiratory 2. Tuberculosis - Other 3. Syphilitic Disease 4. Diphtheria 5. Whooping Cough 6. Meningococcal Infection 7. Poliomyelitis 8. Measles 9. Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (Other than Influenza and Pneumonia)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	population 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Total Group A	0	0	0	0
Group B - Cancer and related Malignant Disea	ses			
10. Malignant Neoplasm — Stomach	1 6 0 0 6 0	2 2 4 5 5 1	3 8 4 5 11	0.28 0.72
Total Group B.	13	19	32	2.9
Group C - Diabetes	1	2	3	0,28
Group D - Heart and other Diseases of Circulatory System.				
17. Vascular Lesions or Nervous System 18. Coronary Disease or Angina 19. Hypertension with Heart Disease 20. Other Heart Diseases 21. Other Circulatory Diseases	8 18 0 8.	13 5 4 13 2	21 23 4 21 10	1.8
Total Group D	42	37	79	7.0
Group E - Respiratory Disease - Other than Tuberculosis or Cancer				
22. Influenza	0 3 4 0	0 2 1 1	0 5 5 1	0 0.44 0.44
Total Group E	7	4	11	1.0

Group F - Miscellaneous			Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenu	m	0 0	2	1	3	population
27. Castritis, Enteritis	• 0	0 0	2	0	2	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	• •	• 4	0	0	0	
	• 6	0 0	0	0	0	
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abort	ion	• •	0	0	0	
31. Congenital Malformation.	7 70 1	• •	0	0	0	0 ==
32. Other Defined and ill define	d Dise	ases	3	3	6	0.55
Total	Group	F.	7	4	11	1.0
Group G - Accidents and Violence						
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents			1	0	1	
34. All other Accidents	• •	• 0	2	1	3	
35. Suicide	0 •	0 0	1	1	2	
36 Homicide and operation of wa	r.	• 0	0	0	0	
Total	Group	G.	4	2	6	0.55
37. All Causes	o 0	• •	76	70	146	12.6

Comment on Table IV.

Deaths from Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System, as usual the most common cause of death in this district, have increased again, to 7.0 per 1,000 and amount to over half of the total number of deaths. They remain the greatest fatal endemic diseases affecting the district. Excepting No. 17, which is liable to cause patient's relatives great discomfort, anxiety, and, for the relatives sometimes unbearable strain, this group is probably the most satisfactory one to belong to in the Registrar's case book of deaths. However, in the case of item 18, (Coronary disease) this does often involve a sudden and fearful blow to a family, where the breadwinner is taken away shockingly during probably the most lucrative, but responsible period of life.

The Lung Cancer death rate has risen from 0.44 last year to 0.72 per 1,000. The "Nil" Tuberculosis and Maternal Death rates have already been noted. The deaths from accidents and violence have increased, and these include two suicides.

Heart Disease.

This high mortality from heart diseases, is a challenge to the public health departments. It is now believed that this can be reduced, or at least postponed to a later date, by the following measures.

- (i) Certainly by reduction of weight, especially in the already obese.
- (ii) Less certainly, by reduction of the amount of animal fat in the diet, (butter, cream, meat fat, bacon fat, etc). Fish fat and certain vegetable fats (e.g. linseed oil) are believed to be less harmful, and indeed to some extent displace, or counteract, the effect of meat and milk fat in the diet. It is thus safer to fry foods in "corn" (maize) oil or olive oil, than in butter or meat "dripping".
 - (iii) Regular moderate exercise "Walk instead of drive".
 - (iv) Giving up the smoking of tobacco, or reducing it to a minimum of pipes or of cigars, but no cigarettes.

To publicise these measures, together with the special dangers of cigarette smoking in regard to lung cancer and bronchitis, is now a major duty of the public health department.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The measure of the extent to which people are immunised against communicable diseases in a district has become one of the "indices" of the health of the community. "Artificial" immunisation against certain diseases amenable to prevention, or attenuation, by this method is now available for a number of communicable diseases, which number increases every few years. As long as this method of protection against specific communicable diseases is not allowed to obscure the wider, general measures for the promotion of health - good nutrition, housing, education, interesting occupation and creative use of leisure time - its gradual development and multiplication is all to the good. The longest established, and so far most proven successful and lasting artificial immunisations, are those against smallpox and diphtheria. In more recent years protection against whooping cough (partial), tetanus, and against poliomyelitis, have been accepted as normal practice. For Wiltshire, the Wiltshire County Council as Local Health Authority under the National Health Service, operates in this District a scheme for protection against these five diseases. Smallpox immunisations are done by the "Family Doctors" under the Nathonal Health Service for the County Council. These are now done at a later age, 15-18 months old, instead of during the first six months of infancy. The other immunisations are performed either by the "Family Doctors" or by the County Council's Medical Officers at Child Health clinics or specially held immunisation clinics, usually arranged at Central Clinics or at village halls. Poliomyelitis immunisation using parenteral inoculation has been superseded by oral administration. In this area, all the immunisations, (except for oral poliomyelitis) are still carried out by doctors, the practice of employing public health nurses (health visitors or especially experienced nurses) in this work not yet having seen adopted for injections.

Again, this year, I am omitting the tables of immunisation statistics which the County M.O.H., Dr. C.D.L. Lycett, has regularly provided, broken down for each District separately. These tables are not received until after the drafting of this Annual Report, which is now rendered possible earlier in the year, now that the Registrar General sends me the annual statistical returns for the District in the late spring, instead of early summer, a welcome inovation due to the introduction of computers. This enables me to start drafting the Annual Reports for my three districts two months earlier than in years prior to 1965. The immunisation figures will, of course, be available in Dr. Lycett's own Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health.

Incidence of Communicable Diseases.

The communicable diseases for which statistics are available comprise only those diseases which are compulsorily "notifiable", under the Public Hoalth Act, 1936, or the various Regulations which are operative. A proportion of these notifiable diseases does not get notified because although legally the head of the family is responsible for notifying the Medical Officer of Health, in practice notification is rarely made unless a doctor attends, and he then makes the notification.

But it is important to note that certain common communicable diseases such an influenza, rubella and mumps, and also venereal diseases, because they are not generally "Notifiable", cannot be included in this table, in which are recorded only those cases of diseases which are notifiable and are actually notified. Also, not all cases of notifiable diseases can be included, for some minor cases may never have a doctor called to them and therefore do not get notified to the Medical Officer of Health. It is likely that a number of mild cases of whooping cough, for example, may occur but not be notified.

The notifiable communicable diseases actually notified during the year are set out in Table VI.

The year was again remarkable for an extremely low incidence of all kinds of notifiable disease, except measles, which was epidemic, and no case of "food poisoning" was notified.

This year there were only two notified cases of Tuberculosis, (non-respiratory). At the end of the year there was a total of 42 cases of tuberculosis in my register for the Rural District. 34 of these were respiratory and 8 non respiratory.

It must now be appreciated that, as a cause of endemic disease, heart, cancerous and respiratory diseases have replaced the old idea of "infectious disease" as prime epidemiological culprits. Public Health workers have now to tackle this trio of killers with the same energy as they used to tackle the now weakening group of "communicable" disease.

The effort to persuade people to reduce tobacco smoking as a step in the prevention of bronchitis and lung cancer, is one example of modern epidemiology in the public health service, as are the avoidance of obesity, (especially if caused by excessive eating of animal fat), plus the taking of regular moderate exercise still, after middle age, as measures to reduce heart and circulatory diseases. However, the development of new types of "infectious diseases" especially the very numerous different "virus" diseases, which are not yet "notifiable" is beginning to present a new problem, as are strains of bacteria causing the "older" diseases which have become resistant to overworked forms of drug treatment.

TABLE VI

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

1. Tuberculosis (a) Respiratory (b) Menings and Nervous System (c) Other Forms (d) Group Total (e) Group Total (f) Group Total (head) Group Total		MOLITIADE DISERBED NO	TITIDD DOK.	LLYG THE LEAR		94 N/ 4 4 1
(a) Respiratory 0 (b) Meninges and Norvous System 0 (c) Other Forms 2 (d) Group Total 2 2 2 (Newly notifiable Respiratory Tuberculosis Rate per 1,000 population = Nil). 2. Other Respiratory Fotifiable Diseases (a) Whooping Cough. 0 (b) Pneumonia Acute. 0 (c) Group Total 0 3. Diphtheria 0 (a) Meningococcal Infection 0 (a) Poliomyelitis - Paralytic 0 (b) Poliomyelitis - Non Paralytic 0 (c) Total. 0 (d) Encephalitis - Infective 0 (e) Encephalitis - Post Infectious 0 (f) Total 0 (g) Group Total 0 6. Other Notifiable Virus Diseases (a) Measles (excluding Rubella) 93 (b) Smallpox 0	1.	Tuberculosis				
(c) Other Forms				0		
(a) Group Total 2 2 (Newly notifiable Respiratory Tuberculosis Rate per 1,000 population = Nil). 0 2. Other Respiratory Motifiable Diseases 0 (a) Whooping Cough. 0 (b) Pneumonia Acute. 0 (c) Group Total 0 3. Diphtheria 0 4. Meningococcal Infection 0 (a) Poliomyelitis - Paralytic 0 (b) Poliomyelitis - Paralytic 0 (c) Total 0 (d) Encephalitis - Infective 0 (e) Encephalitis - Post Infectious 0 (f) Total 0 (g) Group Total 0 6. Other Notifiable Virus Diseases (a) Measles (excluding Rubella) 93 (b) Smallpox 0	/			•		
(Newly notifiable Respiratory Tuberculosis Rate per 1,000 population = Nil). 2. Other Respiratory Motifiable Diseases (a) Whooping Cough	, ,			2	2	2
Rate per 1,000 population = Nil). 2. Other Respiratory Motifiable Diseases (a) Whooping Cough	,	-			1 ,000	
(a) Whooping Cough. 0 (b) Pneumonia Acute. 0 (c) Group Total 0 3. Diphtheria 0 4. Meningococcal Infection 0 5. Virus Diseases of Nervous System (a) Poliomyelitis - Paralytic 0 (b) Poliomyelitis - Non Paralytic 0 (c) Total 0 (d) Encephalitis - Infective 0 (e) Encephalitis - Post Infectious 0 (f) Total 0 (g) Group Total 0 6. Other Notifiable Virus Diseases (a) Measles (excluding Rubella) 93 (b) Smallpox 0	-					
(b) Pneumonia Acute	2.	Other Respiratory Notifiable	Diseases			
(b) Pneumonia Acute	(a.)	Whooping Cough.			0	
(c) Group Total 0 3. Diphtheria 0 4. Meningococcal Infection 0 5. Virus Diseases of Nervous System (a) Poliomyelitis - Paralytic 0 (b) Poliomyelitis - Non Paralytic 0 (c) Total 0 (d) Encephalitis - Infective 0 (e) Encephalitis - Post Infectious 0 (f) Total 0 (g) Group Total 0 6. Other Notifiable Virus Diseases (a) Measles (excluding Rubella) 93 (b) Smallpox 0					0	
4. Meningococcal Infection O O 5. Virus Diseases of Nervous System (a) Poliomyelitis - Paralytic O (b) Poliomyelitis - Non Paralytic O (c) Total O (d) Encephalitis - Infective O (e) Encephalitis - Post Infectious O (f) Total O (g) Group Total O 6. Other Notifiable Virus Diseases. (a) Measles (excluding Rubella) 93 (b) Smallpox O	, ,					0
4. Meningococcal Infection O O 5. Virus Diseases of Nervous System (a) Poliomyelitis - Paralytic O (b) Poliomyelitis - Non Paralytic O (c) Total O (d) Encephalitis - Infective O (e) Encephalitis - Post Infectious O (f) Total O (g) Group Total O 6. Other Notifiable Virus Diseases. (a) Measles (excluding Rubella) 93 (b) Smallpox O						
5. Virus Diseases of Nervous System (a) Poliomyelitis - Paralytic 0 (b) Poliomyelitis - Non Paralytic 0 (c) Total 0 (d) Encephalitis - Infective 0 (e) Encephalitis - Post Infectious 0 (f) Total 0 (g) Group Total 0 6. Other Notifiable Virus Diseases (a) Measles (excluding Rubella) 93 (b) Smallpox 0	3.	<u>Diphtheria</u>	• •		0	0
5. Virus Diseases of Nervous System (a) Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	4.	Meningococcal Infection	ø o		0	0
(a) Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	,					-
(b) Poliomyelitis - Non Paralytic 0 0 0 (c) Total 0 0 (d) Encephalitis - Infective 0 (e) Encephalitis - Post Infectious 0 (f) Total 0 (g) Group Total 0 0 (e) Smallpox 93 (b) Smallpox 0	5.	Virus Diseases of Nervous Sy	<u>rstem</u>			
(b) Poliomyelitis - Non Paralytic 0 0 0 (c) Total 0 0 (d) Encephalitis - Infective 0 (e) Encephalitis - Post Infectious 0 (f) Total 0 (g) Group Total 0 0 (e) Smallpox 93 (b) Smallpox 0	(a)	Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	0 0	0		
(d) Encephalitis - Infective	·			0	0	
(e) Encephalitis - Post Infectious 0 (f) Total 0 (g) Group Total 0 6. Other Notifiable Virus Diseases. (a) Measles (excluding Rubella) 93 (b) Smallpox 0	(c)	Total	• •		0	
(f) Total 0 (g) Group Total 0 6. Other Notifiable Virus Diseases. (a) Measles (excluding Rubella) 93 (b) Smallpox 0) (one .				
(g) Group Total	(e)		ous	0		
6. Other Notifiable Virus Diseases. (a) Measles (excluding Rubella)	(f)		• •		O	0
(a) Measles (excluding Rubella) 93 (b) Smallpox 0	(g)	Group Total	• •			0
(b) Smallpox 0	6.	Other Notifiable Virus Disea	ses.			
(b) Smallpox 0	(2)	Massles (excluding Rubells)			93	
Volument Poy	· ;		• •			
(c) Group Total	(c)	Group Total				93

7.	Alimentary Infect	ion or H	oisons		Sub div'ns of Tain Diseases	Main Disease	Group Total
(a) (b)	Dysentery - Bacte Dysentery - Other				0		20002
(c)	Total	. 0 %			v	0	
(d) (e)	Typhoid Fever Paratyphoid Fever					0	
(f) (g)	Food Poisoning Group Total					0	0
(6)	aroab roser		• • •	***			
8.	Streptococcal Gro	ир					
(a) (b)	Scarlet Fever Erysipelas	00 00				9	
(c)	Group Total			_		· ·	9
9.	Miscellaneous Gro	up					
(a)	Puerperal Pyrexia					0	
(b) (c)	Ophthalmia Neonat Other Notifiable					0	
(d)	Group Total	0 0 0		_			0
10.	All "Notifiable D	iseases'	Total:				102

10. All "Notlilable Diseases" Totals

Comment.

This year the normally expected biennial wave of measles has occurred. Otherwise the statistics for notified communicable diseases are low and very satisfactory. It is especially fortunate that while certain other Rural Districts in Wiltshire suffered severely from Dysentery, the Mere and Tisbury Rural District Council was, as far as discovered, quite free from this tedious and insanitary disease.

TABLE VI(a)

FOOD POISONING, ETC

(Salmonella Infections that are not considered to be food borne are not included under items (2), (3) or (4) but are shown separately under item (5).

		F) Date also Shown	i soparavor, an	14.01 1 00m () /
(a)	FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATION	MS (Corrected)	AS RETURNED TO	REGISTRAR GENERAL.
	1st Quarter 2nd Quarter 0 0	3rd Quarter O	4th Quarter 0	TOTAL
(b)·	- CASES OTHERWISE ASCERTAINE	SD		
` '	1st Quarter 2nd Quarter 0	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter O	TOTAL O
(c)	SYMPTOMLESS EXCRETERS		•	
	1st Quarter 2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter O	TOTAL O
(d)	FATAL CASES			
	1st Quarter 2nd Quarter 0 0	3rd Quarter 0	4th Quarter 0	TOTAL O
	(a) (b)	(a) FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATION 1st Quarter 2nd Quarter 0 0 (b) CASES OTHERWISE ASCERTAINED 1st Quarter 2nd Quarter 0 0 (c) SYMPTOMLESS EXCRETERS 1st Quarter 2nd Quarter 0 0 (d) FATAL CASES	(a) FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected) lst Quarter 2nd Quarter 3rd Quarter 0 0 0 (b) CASES OTHERWISE ASCERTAINED lst Quarter 2nd Quarter 3rd Quarter 0 0 0 (c) SYMPTOMLESS EXCRETERS lst Quarter 2nd Quarter 3rd Quarter 0 0 0 (d) FATAL CASES	lst Quarter 2nd Quarter 3rd Quarter 4th Quarter 0 (c) SYMPTOMLESS EXCRETERS 1st Quarter 2nd Quarter 3rd Quarter 4th Quarter 0 (d) FATAL CASES

3. PARTICULARS OF OUTBREAKS.

There were no Food Poisoning outbreaks during the year.

Comment.

This table is a return required by the Ministries of Health, and of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, so is included in this Report in spite of its containing, very happily, no entries. There were only two notified cases of "Food Poisoning" during 1955, none in 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959, one in 1960, none in 1961 and one in 1962, and none in 1963, 1964 and 1965.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Apart from the general medical, dental, specialist and hospital service of the National Health Service, the other personal Health Services for the Rural District are operated by the Wiltshire County Council.

Among these are the Health Visiting Service, Midwifery Service, Home Nursing Service, Home Help Service, Ambulance Service, the Child Health Clinics and the School Health Service, with its specialised auxiliary services such as Speech Therapy and Guidance clinics. The County Council are also responsible for the Mental Health Service (outside hospitals) and the "Care and After-care" service, which is largely concerned with tuberculous people, their families and other contacts, and with "Chronic Sick" and aged people, outside hospitals.

Since 1954, the Medical Officer of Health spends nearly half his daytime working hours working simultaneously for the County Council, principally with the School Health Services, or at Child Health Clinics and at Immunisation Clinics, but also undertaking a considerable amount of mental health work. For further information in regard to these services reference should be made to the Annual Reports of the Principal School Medical Officer and of the County Medical Officer of Health for Wiltshire.

Handicapped Children.

The School Health care, and special educational needs of handicapped children also comes under the Wiltshire School Health Service.

School Premises.

The hygiene of School premises, as of most other buildings, concerns the Local Public Health Authority as well as the Education Authority, and school premises are inspected by your Medical Officer of Health in his capacity as such, and also as School Medical Officer. A number of recommendations for improvements in school premises, fittings and sanitary arrangements for improving hygienic conditions were made during the year, special attention being paid to the dish and utensil washing facilities in the services for school meals.

One of the most important developments was the building of the superb new Duchy Manor Secondary Modern School at Mere, replacing the old horror that had been the subject of so many adverse reports. Writing this report in June, 1966 and having just completed a medical inspection of this Mere School, I have been impressed by the great improvement, within a few months, in the general appearance, carriage and behaviour of the young adolescents at the school compared with the old one, and by the regeneration of the staff. This follows the pattern previously seen after the opening of the new Dunworth Secondary Modern School at Tisbury in 1962, on which I commented in my 1964 report.

Dunworth now goes from strength to strength under the enlightenment and sympathetic leadership of the headmaster and the rest of the teaching staff. I feel sure that the improvement at Mere will continue to grow, as it did at Dunworth, over the year, and that ratepayers will come to feel that the substantial cost of these schools has been worth while to the community.

Handicapped Adults.

The Social care of handicapped adults, including the blind and deaf and of old people, comes under the County Council services. But the Local Authority has obligation in regard to their housing, and has certain powers, under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act for enforcing institutional care if necessary. The Local Authority has also delegated some of its power, as permitted by the Mational Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, to the Medical Officer of H alth, to act on his own authority in emergency, to obtain a Justice's order, for a period of up to one month's detention, in hospital or a Welfare Home.

The Medical Officer of Health saw a number of old people, to a greater of less extent needing care and attention with a view to action under the Act. In this particular Rural District, however, removal to an institution was either unnecessary, or if necessary, was arranged for voluntarily, either by the person applying to the County Council Welfare Department, or the family doctor making arrangements for admission to hospital. I am glad to say that compulsory powers did not have to be used this year.

In a number of cases, representation to the hospital admission authorities by the Medical Officer of Health, indicating that he would have had to obtain a Magistrate's Order for the patient's admission, but that the patient agreed to go voluntarily, have resulted in a place being given by the hospital, when previously the General Medical Practitioner has been unable to obtain one except after a long wait.

ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD

This is still probably the most important of the various factors which influence public health.

As stated in previous Annual Reports and annually repeated because of its basic importance, human health is still greatly influenced by the environment (including housing) and the extent to which man can adapt to suit his needs.

Health is also largely dependent upon the quantity and quality of food supplies. Fundamental to good health are such influences as housing a water supply containing the necessary mineral impurities for promoting health but free from harmful bacteria etc., safe (and preferably not wasteful) disposal of body wastes, refuse collection and disposal, control of flies, mosquitoes and other insects, rodents and other vermin, quality, quantity, and freedom from adulteration of infection of food supplies including especially such universal and basic foods as bread, milk and meat. Food hygiene concerns not only the home, but also places where food or drink are prepared or consumed, including school and other eating rooms, public restaurants, hotels and public houses. Avoidance of certain adverse habits such as excessive tobacco smoking, or chronic alcoholism, is also important.

Some of these matters are reported upon in detail in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. H. Sharratt, which is incorporated in this Annual Report. Comments on the following matters are, however, made in this section of the Report.

1. Housing.

This is probably the most important, among man-controllable ones, of the various factors influencing health mentioned above. Bad housing, (or worse, no housing accommodation), overcrowding, living with "in-laws", adjacent to noisy neighbours, are monotonously found to be at the back of people's worries, domestic or occupational, much of which could be alleviated, with corresponding improvement to mind and body if more people's housing problems could be solved. The full extent of the housing problem cannot be measured by the size of the Local Authority's waiting list of applicants for Council Houses or apartments ("flats"), though these waiting lists are larger. Many people are probably living in unsuitable accommodation who have not applied for Council Housing. At the end of the year there were 214 actual applications for Council Housing on the waiting list, an increase of 43 as compared with the end of 1964.

A copy of the annual return which I am required to make to the County M.O.H. of Wiltshire will be found on the second page of the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The venture begun some years ago by the Mutual Households Association with Grant and Loan from the Council under which the country mansion of Pyt House has been adapted for the housing, in about 30 different apartments, of "Retired" people, is progressing very well. There is a good community spirit and under one paid Garden Supervisor most of the care of the exterior grounds is undertaken by the residents themselves.

Overcrowding of the Countryside and loss of agricultural land.

The number of dwellings in this Rural District again increased by 59, during the year, and there were at the end of the year 3,825 inhabited houses. With every increase of one or two storeyed housing development there is a corresponding encroachment upon Great Britain's relatively small proportion of agricultural land. The encroachment does not appear to be very serious yet in the Mere and Tisbury Rural District, but in so far as this Rural District can help to deal with the national problem, my annual suggestion that the Council will consider a policy of building upwards is reiterated.

Food Storage and Refrigerators.

Modern eating and purchasing habits have become conditioned to ability to store food really cold. This is especially true in the country, where the housewife may bring a whole week's provisions at only one visit.

Tenants of Council Houses of this Authority are very fortunate in being able to rent a refrigerator from the Council at a very moderate weekly rate. This facility is well used and appreciated.

During the year the Ministry of Housing and Local Government put a stop, as an "economy cut", to the Council buying any further refrigerators to let. In my view this was a short sighted action and I hope that the ban will soon be rescinded.

Improvement Grants.

"Discretionary" Grants were continued during the year. The smaller "Standard Grants" were of course continued also. Discretionary Improvement Grants in respect of 16 dwellings were made during the year. A further 17 "Standard Grants" were made, under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959. As these standard grants are largely concerned with provision of baths, water closets and kitchen facilities, a substantial increase is to be expected, as more public sewage schemes are developed. The amount of work falling on the staff of the Public Health Inspectors in connection with these Improvement Grants is very heavy, but their value is great.

Special Housing Needs of Old People.

During the year interest grew in the possibility of providing one or more "grouped dwellings" for old people within the district. Following the lead given some eleven years ago by the Sturminster Rural District, other Authorities in Wiltshire are developing these admirable and desirable projects. I feel there is a need for at least two such nuclei in this Rural District, and in fact plans are now, at the time of writing this report, under consideration for one unit at Tisbury and another at Mere.

Slum Clearance.

This continues, but the worst cases have been dealt with and only 7 houses were demolished or closed during the year as the result of statutory action.

2. Water Supplies.

Over five years ago, the Council's Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme became incorporated in the Regional Water Supply Undertaking of the West Wilts Water Board, the headquarters of which are at Warminster. I have been impressed by the importance attached by the Board's staff to frequent bacteriological analysis of the water supplies in this Rural District and the great infrequency of anything other than a fully satisfactory bacteriological result. However, chemical analyses have been only occasional and I would welcome more frequent reports on residual chlorine levels at distant, peripheral, points in the distribution system.

Some further checks, by chemical and bacteriological sampling and analysis of the West Wilts Water Board waters, are of course still carried out by the staff of this Council, as Public Health Authority. Details of these, together with analyses of waters in the remaining private supplies, are set out in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Out of the inhabited houses, 2938 out of 3825 had, at the end of the year, a piped public supply to the house itself, another 7 having a supply to a "standpipe" nearby only. The complete picture, parish by parish, is set out in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector. The position is steadily improving, as the Council's old Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to cover the District, is being developed by the West Wilts Water Board. Nearly three quarters of the population receive their water from public piped supplies, others from private piped supplies.

In the annual circular received from the Ministry of Health referring to preparation of the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health, information is especially requested about fluoride content of drinking water supplies. This information has been, in fact, included in my Annual Report for many years.

Chemical analyses of the water from the Burton Field, Mere source, while otherwise good, has shown that the Fluoride Content of the water is too low - varying from 0.08 to 0.6 parts per million, averaging 0.1 part per million, which is only one-tenth of the desirable 1 part per million needed for promoting the growth of strong, decay-resisting teeth in the formative phases. The fluoride content of the Maiden Bradley source is much the same as that of the Burton Field source.

Details of other chemical analyses of various waters are given in the tables set out in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Fortification of the sources with extra fluoride salts to bring it up to the desirable quality, for dental purposes, could be a simple matter, at a cost of about 10d. per head per annum, and the Ministry of Health is actively encouraging Water Authorities to supplement natural fluoride content of drinking waters, when insufficient. Unfortunately the Water Board must wait for Authority to start fluoridating the supplies from the Local Health Authority (or Authorities) concerned with its distribution area. So far neither the Wiltshire, the Dorset nor the Somerset County Councils, as "L.H.A."s have given this approval, lagging behind the Midlands and Northern Local Health Authorities in this country.

The demonstrations carried out for many years at Watford, Kilmarnock and Anglesey County, and which are still being continued in Watford and Anglesey (where the area covered has now been extended) completed the first stage of the demonstration period with very satisfactory results. The British Medical Association, the World Health Organisation, the British Dental Association, the Society of Medical Officers of Health, the Canadian Medical Association and the American Medical Association, support fluoridation. The Government of Eire passed the "Health (Fluoridation of Water Supplies) Act in 1961" giving power to the Ministry of Health to compel a water supply Authority to fluoridate their water if the Ministry is satisfied of the local need for this measure. I believe that there is no public health measure which would do more to improve dental; and therefore general; health so quickly and so cheaply, as enriching fluoride-weak drinking The benefits which will affect babies and young children will persist through life, and there is now also some evidence that old people who have been used to drinking water with a good fluoride content will not suffer so much from osteoporotic bones, liable to fracture.

3. Drainage and Sewerage.

Among the five public sewerage systems maintained by the Council, those at Hindon, Tisbury and Zeals were working well, and the rebuilding of the Mere works was well advanced by the end of the year. The Council have prepared a priority list for providing sewage disposal works and sewers for these parishes in the Rural District. The top priorities are East Knoyle, Chilmark with Teffont, and Berwick St. John, and a scheme is now being prepared for East Knoyle, by the Council's Consulting Engineers, Ward Whitfield & Son of Trowbridge.

Drainage into Streams.

The complaints of occasional pollution by house drainage (mainly sullage water) of small village streams, have been less evident this year. The streams in the villages of Chilmark, Teffont and Berwick St. John are those mainly concerned with this recurrent nuisance.

Septic Tank Cleansing and Cesspit Emptying.

During 1964 the Council approved a scheme to bring an evacuating motor vehicle and provide a regular evacuating service for places within the Rural District not served by a sewer. The scheme came into force early in 1965 and has proved most beneficial. Details will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

4. Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Arrangements for collection and disposal places are described in the Chief Public Health Inspector's section of the report.

A substantial income from salvaged refuse is obtained. Details of income from this source are also given in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

5. Roadside Filth.

In my report for 1964 I hoped that some action would soon be taken by the County Council about fouling of the countryside close to main roads. Particularly serious is the pollution near the lay-bys in the A.303 road east of Chicklade on Wylye Down. Flies can carry infection from the deposits of face's onto blackberries. More public conveniences of a simple "camp" type, situated on main trunk roads and well signposted, are a possible answer, but during 1964, following conferences between the County Council and representatives of all Wiltshire Local Authorities, a working party was set up to enquire into the best ways and means of providing roadside sanitary facilities. Your chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Sharratt, is a member of this working party. Little progress was made during 1965 but the establishment of a large Public convenience at the Furze Hedge Cross Roads on the A.303 west of Chicklade has been under consideration.

6. Food Hygiene.

Watercress.

During the year increased efforts were made to lessen the likelihood of contamination of this excellent food in the growing beds and further progress was made in securing the establishment of hypochlotinating washes for the cress before dispatch to market. However, out of 12 analyses made, only 8 were entirely satisfactory, during the year.

Milk.

The work of inspecting retail premises and sampling and analysing the milk is done by the R.D.C. for the Wiltshire County Council on an agancy basis, charging the Wiltshire County Council 12/6d. a sample. Milk supplies have been generally quite satisfactory during the year. Sampling of milks for analyses by three methods was continued until October.

The methods are: -

- (1) "Methylene Blue Test", for general cleanness and keeping quality, for which there were no "failures" among samples analysed.
- (2) "Phosphatase Test", for adequacy of heat treatment of "pasteurised" milk, for which there were no failures among samples analysed.
- (3) "Turbidity Test" for "Sterilised" milk.
- (4) "Biological Test", which consists of inoculation of a guinea pig, and its subsequent examination after a five or six weeks interval for signs of either tuberculosis or brucellosis. Out of a total of 8 samples taken for biological tests, all were negative for tuberculosis, but one was positive for brucellosis.

All the analyses on these milks were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory attached to the Salisbury General Hospital Pathological Department.

Ice Cream, etc.

Comments concerning this and other foods, and maintenance of the "clean food campaign", will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

7. Clean Air.

The Clean Air Act contains valuable provisions to enable local (Air) Authorities to improve the quality of the air within their districts. Fortunately the Mere and Tisbury Rural District has virtually no problem concerning its air, but the provisions of the Act, and any byelaws made by the Council under the Act, will enable the Council to prevent future pollution. Periodical observations of the type and amount of smoke from the few factory chimneys are made, and no action has been necessary.

The complaints of odours from the dog food factory at Tisbury which used to be frequent and bitter, have died down, with good cooperation from the factory owner who has installed entirely new cooking equipment with deodorisation of the tripy gases (which compose the worst of the odours) in a chlorinating spray cylinder. The nasty smelling ingredients such as tripe are stored in an enormous refrigerated chamber where they freeze rock hard and are rendered virtually odourless, until ready for processing into the dog food.

8. Meat Inspection.

The work done during the year is set out in the report of the C.P.H.I.

9. Caravans - Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

A note on this Act is included in the Report of the C.P.H.I.

10. Swimming Facilities.

Although there are lakes within the District, the rivers are too small or unsafe to provide very satisfactory swimming, especially for learning to swim. A good Public swimming pool is available outside the District, at Frome, and another one at Gillingham School. There are others at Salisbury and Shaftesbury. There is a small pool at Dunworth Secondary Modern School at Tisbury and another at the new Duchy Manor Secondary Modern School at Mere and at two private girl's schools; St. Mary's Convent and Cranborne Chase School, Wardour. There are no other good places for teaching swimming within the Rural District.

Artificial Respiration and Resuscitation of the Drowned.

The mouth to nose method is now taught to school children by selected teachers, who themselves received instruction from the County Council medical staff, including myself.

Road Safety.

No road safety committee is sponsored by this R.D.C. A certain amount of instruction in road safety, particularly in bicycling proficiency is, however, given to school children by police officers.

12. Recreational Facilities.

Apart from the swimming facilities mentioned in paragraph 10 above, the countryside of the Rural District provides wonderful facilities for recreation. So does the superb National Trust asset of Stourhead Park. For games, apart from school premises, Mere and Tisbury have both quite good recreation grounds, on the borders of the villages.

13. Summer Camp.

Each year "Camp Mohawk" reopens for the later summer and autumn months in Fonthill Abbey Park, receiving batches of hundreds of U.S.A. forces adolescents, who stay from 1 to 2 weeks for the typical American "summer camp" holiday. This is a well organised and admirable venture, with splendid sanitary and food hygiene facilities.

14. Public Conveniences.

The Rural District possesses one of the most attractive and hygienic of any public conveniences. This is at Mere, in the public car park. It is built of beautiful reconstructed Portland stone with male and female ends. Each end has an automatic press button hand washing machine supplying hot water, liquid soap, and drying of hands by hot air blower.

The public conveniences in Tisbury, particularly the male ones, are in a sorry contrast to those in Mere, but the Public Health Committee are aware of the need for improvement in Tisbury, and provision of new ones was, by the end of the year, under consideration.

15. Farm Effluent.

Considerable nuisance occurred on several occasions due to the spraying into the air of effluent from the manure tanks of an intensive "Factory Farm" near East Knoyle. This spray forms aerosols which are wafted great distances, on the breeze, well beyond East Knoyle Village, and the aerosols have dreadful odours. They may, quite probably, be a danger to health also, if they are inhaled or settle on food or baby's prams. This is a national problem which is being studied by the Public Health Committee of the Rural District Council's Association and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

16. Meals on Wheels Service.

Since 1963 the Council have been contributing financially towards a Meals on Wheels Service, run in this area by the Women's Voluntary Services, to which the Wiltshire County Council also contribute materially. The service is at present confined to the Mere District, Zeals and Kilmington, and 20 - 22 people are served twice a week. There is a need for expansion of the service to other parts of the Rural District, such as Donhead and Tisbury. (At the time of writing this report in June, 1966, I have been informed that delivery of some meals has just started in Tisbury.)

17. Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

In this rural district inspections are carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, not by veterinary surgeons. Only one establishment is licenced.

18. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

Details are reported in the Chief Public Health Inspector's section.

19. TABLE VII - FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959.

Particulars prescribed by the Ministry of Labour of the Acts in so far as the Local Authority is concerned.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises.	Number in Register. (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	2	. 2	NIL	NIL
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	37	21	NIL	NIL
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	16	16	NIL	NIL
TOTAL :	55	39	NIL :	NIL

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

	Numbe	Number of cases in which pros-				
Particulars			Referred.		ecutions were	
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	instututed	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient	Nil ·	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work.	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.		of work in un- wholesome	Notices served.	Prose- cutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
)Making)etc., Wearing)Cleaning Apparel)and)Washing.	15	Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil
Household Linen.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

No outworkers were known to be practicing any of the following types of work: -

Lace, Lace curtains and nets, Curtains and furniture hangings, Furniture and upholstery, Electro plating, File making, Brass and brass articles, Fur pulling, Iron and steel cables and chains, Iron and steel anchors and grapnels, Cart gear, Locks, latches and keys, Umbrellas, etc. Artificial flowers, Nets, other than wire nets, Tents, Sacks, Racquet and tennis balls, paper bags, the making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, Brush making, pea picking, feather sorting, carding, etc. of buttons, etc., stuffed toys, basket making, chocolates and sweetmeats, cosques, Christmas stockings, etc., Textile weaving, Lampshades.

Note: - This table is included in the report on the instructions of the Ministry of Health, for the benefit of the Ministry of Labour. Prior to 1961 it was sent as a separate report to the Ministry of Labour.

F.J.G. LISHMAN

Medical Officer of Haalth.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Showing Sanitary Circumstances of the Area for the Year Ended 31st December, 1965.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1965.

H. SHARRATT

Chief Public Health Inspector.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Situated in the South West corner of Wiltshire bordering Somerset and Dorset, the Mere and Tisbury Rural District comprises twenty six Parishes. The two Parishes of Mere and Tisbury provide day to day shopping facilities for the surrounding Parishes.

Industry in the area is agricultural with Brush making in Mere, Agricultural Engineering and Dog Food Manufacturing in Tisbury.

The proposed Poultry Processing Factory at Mere, shelved before completion in 1963 has not been recommenced and no alternative industry had, by the end of the year, shown interest in the site.

Two large private Schools for Girls are in the district; Cranborne Chase School at Wardour and St. Mary's Convent at Donhead St. Mary. There are two private Homes for the Elderly, and Pyt House is run by the Mutual Households Association.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Public Health Act, 1936 and General Sanitation.

Number	of Inspections	rea	Water Supply	• •	o 0	0 0	• •	• •	33
**	17	res	Water Cress	• •	o 4	• •	• •		29
11	13	re:	Swimming Pools	• 0	• •	• •	0 6	• •	12
п	11		Milk Samples	0 0	• 0	• 6	• 0	6 u	182
11	П		Food Inspection			0 0	0 0		60
17	11		Infectious Disea	,					
		_ ,	and to obtain sa	•	-				33
11	71	to	take sewage samp	_			0 0	0 0	10
12	17		Drainage and/or					0 2	261
71	13		Farm drainage.		•		0.0		18
11	11		Pollution of Wat		,		0 0	• •	10
		169			•	_			6
33	, f:		Prevention of Po		•	1701.	b	o 5	_
	11	$\mathbf{r}e:$	Miscellaneous Co	mplain.	ts	• •	0 0	0 0	35
9.1								• •	_
	£7	res	Infestations	• •		0 0	0 0	0 0	44
11	17 11		Infestations Filthy & Vermino	• •	• •	• •	0 0	0 0	44
8 8		re:		ous P r ei	 mises			0 0	44
	£†	re:	Filthy & Vermino	person	 mises		• •	0 0	44
17	\$ † \$ \$	re: re: re;	Filthy & Vermino Aged and infirm Gypsies	pus Prem person	mises s.	0 0	• •	0 0 0 0	44 3 18 26
7 P	51 17	re: re: re:	Filthy & Vermino Aged and infirm Gypsies Moveable Dwellin	pus Prem person	nises s.	• •	o o o o o o	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	44 3 18 26 29
17 71 17	11 11 11	res res res res	Filthy & Vermino Aged and infirm Gypsies Moveable Dwellin Noise	person	mises s.	• •	000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	44 3 18 26 29 5
17 77 17	11 11 11	res res res res res	Filthy & Vermino Aged and infirm Gypsies Moveable Dwellin Noise Litter	person	nises s.	• •	o o o o o o		44 3 18 26 29 5 19
17 71 27 11	11 11 11 11 11	res res res res res res	Filthy & Vermino Aged and infirm Gypsies Moveable Dwellin Noise	person	mises s.	• •	000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	44 3 18 26 29 5

HOUSING

The Council has erected Bungalows and Flats for older people and is continuing with this policy in 1966.

Council dwellings completed in 1965: -

		Houses.	Flats.	Bungalows.
Zeals.			12	
Chilmark.			-	7
Council Houses2	Changes of Tenancy during 1	965	o o	46
REFRIGERATORS:	Tenants of Council Houses me tenants are taking advantage			and 200

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR 1965

1.	Number of permanent dwellings in district at end of year.	4016
2.	Number of permanent dwellings in district owned by local authority	761
3.	Number of temporary dwellings in district owned by local authority	NIL
4.	Number of applications for Council Houses at end of year.	214
5.	Inspections of dwellings during years (i) Inspected for housing defects under Public Health or	
	Housing Acts. (ii) Number of dwellings found to be unfit.	243 63
6.	Number of dwellings rendered fit in consequence of informal action.	38
7.	Action under Statutory Powers.	
	A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 12, Housing Act, 1957. (i) Number of dwellings where notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	NIL
	(ii) Number of dwellings rendered fit after service of formal notices.	المطلق بيناني كالماد
	(a) By owners.	NIL
len.	(b) By local authority in default of owners.	NIL
	B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts. (i) Number of dwellings where formal notices were served. (ii) Number of dwellings made fit as result of formal notices	NIL
	(a) By owners. (b) By local authority in default of owners.	NIL NIL
	C. Proceedings under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957.	2.750.00
	(i) Number of Demolition Orders made(ii) Number of houses demolished as result of Demolition Orders.	NIL 7
	(iii) Number of undertakings accepted. (iv) Number of undertakings completed.	2 2
	D. Proceedings under Sections 42, 43, 46, 48, Housing Act, 1957. (i) Number of houses in clearance areas upon which demolition	
	Orders were made. (ii) Number of houses demolished as result of Demolition Orders.	NIL
	(iii) Number of houses in clearance areas which have been retained as temporary accommodation.	NIL
	E. Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, 28, Housing Act, 1957.	
	(i) Number of dwellings where closing orders were made.	1
	(ii) Number of dwellings closed as result of closing orders or undertakings by owners.	NIL
	F. Proceedings under Section 76, Housing Act, 1957.	7TTT
	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding at end of year. (ii) Number of cases of overcrowding discovered during year.	NIL 2
	(iii) Number of cases of overcrowding abated during year.	3

Houses erected or converted during years -

			Ü					
1. 1. 65 to 31.12.65	Houses er during For slum clearance	year. For other	v c h	Gained from con- version of large houses into flats or dwellings.		Lost from conversion of to or more hous into one.		
Local Authority	NJL	19		NIL			NIL	
Private Enterprise		40		NIL			21	
DISCRETIONAL	STANDARD	CRANTS	AND D	ISCREFIONARY	CRANT	S		
1	(1) Received	(2) Approved	l R	•	(4) Under nsiderat		(5) thdrawn	
1. 1. 65 to 31.12.65	16	16		_			1	
	of houses im of Grants mad		_	965 as a res	sult of	Grants:	15 £5,180	
Applications Received	Application Approved	- Bath	Wash- Basin	Hot Water Supply.	Water Closet	Larder	Value of Grant.	
17	17	17	17	17	14	14	€3,85 5	
Grants Cancelled: NIL. RENT ACT, 1957.								
Certifi Underta Applica Certifi	Applications for Certificate of Disrepair. Certificates issued. Undertakings to effect repairs accepted. Applications for cancellation of Certificate. Certificates cancelled. Inspections. NIL NIL NIL NIL NIL							

CARAVANS .

There has been no demand for a site to be provided and operated by the Council. As previously reported, with increasing traffic along the A.303, particularly with the larger numbers of holiday travellers using this route to the West, some provision of a Service Area will be necessary.

Sites licensed.

- 1. More than one Caravan on site.
 - A.30, Donhead St. Mary 6 Caravans (Residential) and holiday. Cranborne Chase School 2 Caravans (Residential).
- 2. Caravan Club Licence.
 - Willoughby Hedge Filling Station Nof exceeding 5 Caravans.
- 3. Single Caravan on Site 24.

The area is one encampment within the District at The Dene, Hindon. The area is one of approximately 10 acres and is divided into seven sites owned by the occupants. The number of families accommodated has now been reduced to seven. Two families have been re-housed in Council Houses.

The usual attempts have been made by other families to settle here during the year but these have been resisted.

The children attend Hindon School.

From time to time itinerants have attempted to settle on Semley Common. It seems that loss of camping sites in South Dorset is causing them to move into this area.

CAMPING Camp Mohawk at Fonthill Abbey Woods was again open during the SITE: summer months. This is a well organised site with ample water supply, sanitary accommodation and showers.

NUISANCES.

Public Health Acts.

Complaints investigated	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 6	υ c	0 0	48
Informal notices served	• 0	0 %	0 0	o c	0 0	0 0	11
Informal notices complied	with	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	11

RODENT CONTROL

Complaints of Rodent infestation are investigated and necessary treatments carried out. Business premises are charged for this work but usually private contractors provide a service for agricultural premises. Refuse Tips are regularly treated.

Sewers at Mere, Zeals, Tisbury and Hindon were baited. Little evidence of infestation was found.

	Local Authority	Domestic	General Business	Farm.
No. of Properties Surveyed.	5	20	10	NIL
No. of Inspections made.	4	211	20	2
Treatments carried out.	12	57	2	2
Notices served under Sec. 4.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

WATER SUPPLY

The West Wilts Water Board supply water throughout the Council's district.

The source of water is at Burton Fields, Mere and is pumped to a Reservoir on Mere Down. This is linked to Reservoirs at Hatch, Hindon, East Knoyle, Sutton Mandeville, Donhead St. Andrew and Teffont.

Number of houses supplied from Public Sources in villages.

	DI	RECT.	BY STA	ANDPIPE.
	No. of Houses.	Population (approx).	No. of Houses.	Population (approx)
Alvediston. Ansty. Berwick St. John. Chilmark. Donhead St. Andrew. Donhead St. Mary. East Knoyle. Fonthill Gifford. Fonthill Bishop. Hindon. Kilmington. Maiden Bradley. Mere. Sedgehill, Semley. Stourton. Sutton Mandeville. Swallowcliffe. Teffont. Tisbury. Tollard Royal. West Knoyle. West Tisbury. Zeals.	9 41 94 109 115 284 180 6 8 211 58 130 720 24 97 14 27 46 84 526 32 25 87 171 2938	29 120 285 305 397 900 609 20 24 500 214 296 2040 123 280 49 76 148 241 1625 81 86 310 448 9206	7	20

The following data dealing with Bacteriological Analysis is submitted in accordance with Circular 13/47 Ministry of Health.

ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLIES (Bacteriological).

(a) Public Supplies.

Frequent water samples are taken by the West Wilts Water Board in all parts of the area. Copies of the analyses are sent to the Medical Officer of Health and 66 samples were taken in 1965 from mains, reservoirs and sources.

The following samples were taken by this department: -

Number	of samp	Les	taken	during	the	year.	3
Number	found to	o be	sati	sfactory	7 0		3
Number	found to	be	unsa	tisfacto	ry.		NIL

(b) Private Sources.

Number	of sample	s taken during the year.	28
Number	found to	be satisfactory.	22
Number	found to	be unsatisfactory.	6

The unsatisfactory samples were from small private sources and resulted in remedial works being carried out.

ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLIES (Chemical).

Chemical Analysis of a sample taken from the Public Supply at Mere.

Physical Characteristics - Clear and Bright.

Turbidity.		Nil
Colour.		Nil
Odour.		Nil
Reaction pH		7.4
Free Carbon Dioxide.		17
Electric Conductivity.		420
Total Solids.		320
Chlorine présent as Chloride		9
Alkalinity as Calcium Carb.		220
Hardness: Total		250
Carbonate		220
Non Carbonate		30
Nitrate Nitrogen		3.5
Nitrite Nitrogen	Less than	
Ammomiacal Nitrogen		0.00
Residual Chlorine		***
Metals: Iron, Zinc, Lead - absent.	Copper	0.06
Fluorines	Less than	0.1
Silica		24

Water Cress Beds.

Routine inspections were made and water samples taken from the Watercress Beds at Mere, Zeals, Donhead St. Andrew and Donhead St. Mary.

Number of Water	samples taken	from Beds and Sour	rces	c o	12
Number found no	t to be entire	ely satisfactory) o o o	• •	4

Watercress Samples.

Dont II and Olash

After Washing in Chlorinated Water: Satisfactory; 12. Unsatisfactory; 2. Total: 14.

All cress is washed in chlorinated water after cutting and Hydro Cooling is carried out at two beds.

SWIMMING POOLS

There are now five swimming pools in the district.

Pyt house Club		open to members.	
Tisbury Secondary Modern		Constructed by Public	subscription
C = lo = = 7	***		

School. and also open to the public.

Mere Secondary Modern School. - School children only.

St, Mary's Convent. - Private School.

Cranborne Chase School. - Private School.

Regular checking of Chlorine content is carried out and bacteriological samples taken proved satisfactory.

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Five parishes have a main sewerage system; in the remainder of the District disposal is by Septic Tank, Cesspool or Pail Closet. The conversion to waterborne sanitation continues slowly and during 1965 of 60 plans submitted for improvements to dwellings 32 were in respect of properties with no sewer available.

A Cosspool emptying service for domestic properties was commenced on the lst January, 1965, and the following statistics are of interest.

Number	of	owners registering during first year.	910
17	11	Council Estates with disposal works to be serviced.	33
11	1.1	tanks emptied during year	795
11	11	properties served by these tanks.	1,447
11	11	loads removed.	1,168
Approx	ima	te gallonage of sewage removed.	,168,000

The service is operated with a 1,000 gallon Eagle Cesspit Emptier and two men. Disposal of the sewage is to farm land and to Sewage Disposal Works at Mere and Zeals. Tanks are emptied once per year free and subsequent servicing within that year is charged at 30/- per time.

The Council agreed to the loan of the vehicle and operators to the Warminster and Westbury R.D.C. during the construction of a sewage scheme and it was possible to arrange this aid for 13 days in the year.

Tisbury.

The works, completed in 1959, continue to operate in a satisfactory manner. Sewage gravitates to the works from the greater part of the village and from the Tuckingmill area is raised by Djector to the Main Sewer. The sewage is raised within the works to sedimentation tanks and gravitates through percolating filters and humus tanks with the final effluent discharging to the River Nadder.

Trade Effluent is accepted from the Factory manufacturing Dog Food. Regular sampling of this effluent and the final effluent at the works is carried out. An attendant is employed here with assistance from mobile staff.

New connections to Sewers

Mere.

The new Sewage Disposal Works came into operation during the year. The reconnection of existing connections to the new sewers commenced and a considerable amount of time was taken, and numerous inspections made, in checking for the infiltration of subsoil water. The extremely wet season brought the water table high and it was possible to check existing drains under the worst conditions. There has been a marked decrease in flow at the works.

Sewage gravitates to the works from the area north of Edgebridge and Sewage from Holwell, Southbrook and The Causeway is lifted via a pumping station at Edgebridge into the trunk sewer. A further pumping station on The Causeway lifts sewage from the southern end of The Causeway.

No new industry has yet moved in to replace the proposed Poultry Packing Station which was abandoned after the erection of part of the building and when the facilities for treatment of trade effluent had already been provided in the new works.

A sewage works Manager and an attendant have been employed for these works.

Hindon.

These works, completed in 1964, continue to function in a satisfactory manner, Sowage gravitates to the Pumping Station and is lifted to high level to gravitate through the works with final disposal of effluent by land irrigation.

An attendant works here two days per week with regular visits from mobile staff.

Zeals.

The system is an adaptation of the scheme installed for the use of Zeals Aerodrome and taken over by the Council at the end of the war.. The Sewage Disposal Works are situated in the neighbouring Rural District. The works continue to function in a satisfactory manner.

Maiden Bradley.

The work is proceeding on the scheme for this parish. On completion part of the existing sowers will have been relaid to accept sewage from The Rank and the extension to the sewered area. A pumping station will lift sewage from the Frome Poad back to High Street and a new Sewage Disposal Works is being constructed.

COMPREHENSIVE SEWERACE SCHEME.

An outline scheme for the complete sewering of the District at an estimated cost of £600,000 was prepared in 1963.

Surveying has been completed for the first Parish, East Knoyle, and it is hoped the scheme will be submitted to the Ministry during 1966. This scheme will benefit approximately 250 houses at an estimated cost of £80,000. This will be followed by a joint scheme for Chilmark and Teffont with about 200 houses to be sewered at an approximage cost of £60,000 and by about 1970 it is anticipated that a joint scheme will be coming along for Donhead St. Mary and Donhead St. Andrew to benefit 425 houses at an approximate cost of £110,000 and a joint scheme for Kilmington and Stourton with an approximate cost of £94,000 for about 200 dwellings with disposal of final effluent to the existing works at Zeals.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Household and Trade Refuse Collection.

The Council operates a fortnightly collection of refuse throughout the district. The collection is kerbside. Efforts are made to assist the aged or handicapped as much as possible. Two vehicles are operated with one driver and one loader to each vehicle.

Vehicles employed: 20 cu yard PAKAMATIC (Diesel).

18 cu yard DUAL TIP (Diesel).

Provision of Dustbins.

Dustbins are provided only for the Council Houses.

The Council have not taken action under Section 75 of the Public Health Act to provide dustbins, either as a rate borne service or at a charge.

Disposal.

The disposal of refuse is to dumps at Ansty, Maiden Bradley, East Knoyle and Donhead St. Andrew.

LITTER ACT, 1958

Litter bins are installed in various points throughout the District and the Wiltshire County Council Highways Department co-operate with the provision of litter bins on laybys. The litter bins are cleared before each weekend by the Refuse Collectors and the County Council have agreed to contribute, at the rate of 3/- per bin clearance on trunk roads and 1/6d. on other lay-bys.

Every assistance is given to enable ratepayers to dispose of items of refuse which cannot be collected on the normal refuse collection. The problem of large items such as abandoned cars still remains but with the co-operation of the Police and a local scrap dealer it has been possible to secure removal in most cases.

SALVAGE

Householders are requested to put out Newspaper, Cardboard and Magazines separately parcelled for ease of handling and from time to time during the year small advertisements are inserted in the local paper.

Without losing sight of the primary object, i.e. the collection and disposal of refuse, the following table shows a steady income from this source.

The four men each receive 10% of the income as bonus.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	\mathfrak{X} .	s.	d.
Mixed Waste Paper.	7	8	2	57	10.	11
Newsprint.	44	19	3	360	1	0
Unbaled Pams.	20	4	0	60	12	9
Rags, Gunny, String.	1	11	1	15	13	9
Scrap Metal.	2	10	3	25	11	10
	76	14	1	£519	10	3

New premises have been erected at Longcross, Zeals, consisting of Garage accommodation, separate salvage building for baling and storage and sanitary accommodation for the employees.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Public Conveniences are provided in the Car Park at Mere and at High Street, Tisbury.

At Mere, the Council has provided the best possible facilities for the travelling public; the conveniences are tiled throughout and washing facilities with soap, hot water and hand dryers provided for both sexes. Despite the very heavy use occasioned by the increased traffic along the A.303 there has been little vandalism.

Careful consideration was given to the siting of Public Conveniences on the A.303 and it was recommended to the Wiltshire County Council that a pilot scheme should be initiated consisting of two pairs of conveniences and that one pair should be sited at Furze Hedge Cross Roads in this district.

It seems, however, that with the question of finance still unsolved and objections on Planning Grounds that some time will elapse before these very necessary facilities are available.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

Number of inspections made: 113.

		Regulation 16.	Regulation 19.
Public Houses, Hotels.	37	37	37
Grocery Stores.	56	54	49
Fishmongers.	3	3	3
Butchers' Shops.	6	6	6
Cafes.	13	13	13
Hospitals and Instututions.	2	2	2
Parish Halls, Clubs, Sweet			
Shops, etc.	24	16	11
Schools.	19	19	19

Number of Food Premises registered under Section 16, Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

- 1. Preparation or Manufacture of Sausages
- 2. Sale or preparation of Cooked Meats. 15

There were no prosecutions during the year.

MOBILE CANTEENS

During the summer weekends mobile canteens appear on laybys and verges. Routine inspections are carried out but the short stay on site makes adequate control difficult.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

The promotion of Clean Handling of Food is by the slow process of individual education.

Headings

- 1. Lectures or Classes for Food tradesmen and their employees.
- 2. Exhibitions.
- 3. Lectures etc., for General Public including Women's organisations.
- 4. Formation of Clean Food Guild.
- 5. Formation of Local Codes of Practice.
- 6. Any other relevant activities.

Activities.

None. Advice to individuals and leaflets.

Display - as part of a Public Relations Exhibition at a large Agricultural Show.

Two lectures during year.

None.

None.

The exhibition of posters by the Public Health Department.

MILK

The Wiltshire County Council delegated licensing and sampling powers under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

Under the Delegation Agreement the Rural District Council receive 12/6d. per sample taken.

LICENCES

Dealers Licence to use Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested": 2

Dealers (Pre-packed Milk) Licence - Tuberculin Tested,
Pasteurised. 9

Dealers (Pre-packed Milk) Licence - Sterilised. 2

Other dealers delivering milk in the District are licensed by the Authority in whose district their premises are situated.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, became effective late in the year, deleting the designation "Tuberculin Tested" and introducing the designation "Untreated" for raw milk.

A requirement of the delogation was the regular sampling of milk. The recommended range and frequency of milk sampling required, being: -

Table 1.

Raw T.T. Producer Retailers Methylene Monthly 24 Milk. and Distributors Blue Biological Quarterly 8 T.T. Distributors Obtaining milk from Wilts Pasteurising Plants. Phosphatase and Methylene Blue. 8 and Distributors Obtaining milk From outside Pasteurising Plants. Phosphatase and Methylene Monthly 84 Milk. From outside Pasteurising Plants. Blue. 84 Blue Monthly 84 84 Blue Monthly 84 Blue Monthly 84 Blue Blue Monthly 84 Blue Blue Monthly 84 Blue Blue Blue Monthly Blue Blue	Grade of Milk.	Sampling Sources	Examination required.	Sampling frequency	Annual number of Samples.
T.T. Distributors Pasteurised obtaining milk from Wilts Pasteurising Plants. and Distributors Pasteurised obtaining milk Pasteurised obtaining milk Milk. From outside Biological Quarterly Phosphatase and Methylene Quarterly Blue. Phosphatase and Methylene Monthly Rlue		(· ·	Monthly	24
Pasteurised obtaining milk from Wilts Pasteurising Plants. and Distributors Obtaining milk from Plants. Plants. Phosphatase and Methylene Quarterly Blue. Phosphatase and Methylene Monthly 84 Rille Rille Rille)		Quarterly	8
Pasteurised obtaining milk Milk. from outside Phosphatase and Methylene Monthly Blue		obtaining milk from) Wilts Pasteurising)	and Methylene	Quarterly	8
	Pasteurised	obtaining milk) from outside)	and Methylene	Monthly	84
Sterilised Distributors. Turbidity Monthly 24 Milk Test.		Distributors.	•	Monthly	24

TOTAL SAMPLES: 148

Samples taken during 1965: -

167 Routine inspections of milk shops, dairies, and delivery vans were made.

Table 2.

No. of raw milk samples for statutory test.			No. of raw milk samples for biological test		No. of heat treated samples for Statutory Test		rinses for bac	No. of bottle rinses (Sets) for bacteriol-ogical test.	
Pass	Fail	<u>T.</u> Pos.	B. Neg.	B. Pos.		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
23	2	-	8	1	54	143	costa		

Three complaints of dirty milk bottles were received in the year and in two instances the complaints were in respect of school milk. Prosecutions were not instituted in these cases after careful consideration of the facts. The state in which milk bottles are returned from schools leaves much to be desired and evidence of misuse is common.

Milk Supplies - Brucella Abortus

Number	of	samples of raw milk examined:	5	54
Number	of	positive samples found:		1

Following notification of a case of Brucellosis an entire herd at Berwick St, John was sampled. One cow was shown to be excreting, removed from the herd and slaughtered.

ICE CREAM

Ice Cream is not manufactured in the District and that sold within the district is pre-packed.

No cases of illness from the consumption of this food was reported.

Premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream .. 51

FOOD CONDEMNED

The undermentioned foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

- 4 lbs Pressed Sandwich Ham.
- 16 tins Raspberries in Syrup.
 - 2 Steak & Kidney Pies.

Following a notification of suspected food poisoning samples of Chippolata sausages were sent for analysis. No pathogenic organisms were found but representations were made to the manufacturers to institute colour coding to facilitate adequate stock rotation. The firm concerned complied.

Sampling under the Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the Wiltshire County Council.

Carcases Inspected in 1965.

	Cattle excluding Cows	··Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number Inspected.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Wil
Number and Parts condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

No.	of Pasteurising Plants in the district.	Nil
No	of samples of liquid egg taken.	Nil

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The two private Slaughterhouses within the District did not comply with the Construction Regulations and with the Appointed Day for these Regulations to apply being confirmed as the 1st January, 1961, for the Mere and Tisbury Rural District Council, both ceased to operate.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Number of renewals	of Licences issued to Slaughtermen:	4
Number of New Licer	nces issued to Slaughtermen:	Nil

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

The Wiltshire County Council have delegated their functions under this Order to District Councils and the Public Health Inspector is authorised to act as Inspector of the Local Authority under the 1960 Act for the purpose of executing and enforcing the provisions of the Order.

No. of premises licensed.	Premises where swill is boiled for resale.	~ ~	Boiling nt. Coal/ Wood.	Breaches of Order detected
3	Nil	1	2	Nil

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

and the contract of the contra

No action was necessary during 1964 to abate air pollution.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1961.

There are no premises requiring Licensing or Registering under the above Act.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

The Public Health Inspectors are authorised officers for the purpose of this Act.

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Prescribed particulars to be included in the Annual Report to the Minister of Labour by Local Authorities and the London County Council under Section 60.

Table A. - Registrations and General Inspections.

Period covered: To December 31st, 1965.

Class of premises.	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of Registered Premises at end of year.	Number of Registered Premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	1	19	12
Retail Shops	Nil	45	23
Wholesale shops, Warehouses.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Catering establish- ments open to the public, canteens.	1	13	4
Fuel storage depots	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTALS	2	77	39

TOTAL Number of visits to Registered Premises under the Act - 48.

H. SHARRATT
Chief Public Health Inspector.

